POLITICAL.

ALBANY.

A BOMB-SHELL INTO THE ERIE RAILWAY CAMP-PROPOSED ENFORCEMENT OF AN OLD LAW-ANNUAL REPORTS OF RAILWAYS MUST BE FURNISHED TO THE STATE ENGINEER-THE PIGHT OVER THE WHITEHALL AND PLATTS-BURG RAILROAD-ANOTHER UNDERGROUND RAILROAD SCHEME FOR THIS CITY.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.-Mr. Alvord offered a resolution in the Assembly to-day, which ought to pass. It railroad company to make a detailed report of its business and condition to the State Engineer by a certain a fine of \$250 for not furnishing the information by the specified time, and \$28 per day for every day's further peglect. The report of the Central and Hudson for the year ending Sept. 30, 1870, is defective, in not furnishing any construction account, and no report whatever had been received from the Eric up to day before yesterday. Mr. Alvord maintains that nearly \$40,000 is due the Stat under this law, and his resolution instructs the Attorneyeneral to commence suits immediately against any company now in default, and to report to the next Legis the amounts collected

The Legislature makes progress. After three days discussion, the Assembly has decided to take Smith Weed's bill, abelishing the Whitehall and Plattsburg Committee and consign it to the Committee on Commerce discussions on that same ferry. Members have exercised themselves over the question whether the supplying of a railroad ferry" is a matter which comes under the nead of railroads or of navigation, and at last they have decided the knotty point-that railroad ferries fall within

There is only one way practicable at present of bring ing the immense trade of Essex County into the great railway channels of the country, and that is by a ferry across Lake Champlain, to connect with the Vermont ads. Two years ago, Smith Weed himself, by his personinfluence, got through an act establishing the above deam-railroad ferry across Lake Champlain. And now, the same Smith Weed, having fallen out with

the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad, with its ferry, finds a sturdy champion in Mr. Delano of and Smith Weed's head, after three days buttle, in the dust. Mr. Delano, in the name of the of Essex County, protests against being shut out currounding cities and the luxurious seaboard, ows that Mr. Weed is interested, and that other ers of the Railroad Committee are interested, arily in having the Whitehall and Plattsburg Road, extension on the west side of Lake Cham-extension the said road is, unfortunately,

to build, ut going further into the intricacies of this ques without going further into the intracaces of this que m, it may be observed that Mr. Weed was insolent as parliamentary, and that Mr. Delane proved himself to a cool and strong debater. The final vote upe ferring the bill to the Commerce and Navigation munittee was 61 in the affirmative to 45 in the

ministice was 61 in the affirmative to 45 fit the sative.

some members have a stupid habit of getting in little ceches when the Yeas and Nays are being taken, after previous question is ordered. A member starts up d says: "Mr. Speaker, I desire to be excused from this, and will briefly state my reasons," and immedity proceeds to advocate or oppose the motion according to his best ability, and winds up by saying, "Mr. caker: I withdraw my objections, and vote Yea," or y, as the case may be. This pitiful shamming appears be the established practice, especially with members who don't want to offend any one. By and by, Mr. ed and his little crowd will have power to defeat some the measures of the men who are now opposing his less changes, and the real significance of to-day's busies is, perhaps, quite as much opposition to the Ralid Committee as any concern about the Whitehall and itsburg Raliroad.

road Committee as any concern about the winternal and Plantsburg Railroad.

In regard to the clap-trap about a short session, it is worth notice that Mr. Alvord was unable even to obtain the Yeas and Nays on his motion to adjourn until 11 o'clock to morrow, instead of 74 o'clock on Monday eve-ning. It also came out in the debate to-day that the Enilroad Committee, which has more business before it than any other, did not hold its first meeting until yes-terday.

terday.

Another New-York underground railroad project, viz.,
the "Manhatten," was introduced in both Houses to-day.
This is an old scheme for burrowing under the island. It
passed the Legislature five years ago, but failed to receive the signature of the Governor. Senator Pierce
gave notice of a bill to incorporate the East River and
Bushwick Underground Bailroad, to start from the East
River, near the South Seventh-st. Perry. Timothy Camphell, a New-York member, is about to stir up the gas
companies with a bill to compel them to report annually
to the Controller.

SENATE ... ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1871. Bills were introduced amending the Code Procedure; relative to trial in criminal cases; requiring the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad Company to make their read conform to the grades of the streets; authorizing the Manhartan Railroad Company to con-struct an underground railroad in the City of New-York, and meorporating the New-York Life Policy Loan and

Trust Company.

Bills were reported allowing the Avenue C Railrond Company to extend their trucks in New-York, and amending the act for the better protection of minors.

Notice was given of a bill incorporating the East River and Bushwick Underground Railroad Company.

The bill to secure a just division of the estates of debtors and creditors was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned to Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

A petition of 17,000, or two-thirds of the taxpayers of Brooklyn, was presented, asking the restora-tion of the former salaries to policemen in that city. The bull providing for holding elections for town officers in Richmond County was read and passed. Bills were introduced authorizing the City of Elmira to borrow money and issue bonds to pay indebtedness; amending the Revised Statutes: to compel the Gas Com-panies of New-York and Brooklyn to report annually to the Cantallies. amending the Revised Statutes: to compel the Gas Companies of New-York and Brooklyn to report annually to
the Controller: relative to the 19th Regiment of National
Guards; providing for the completion of the Court-House
of the Third Judicial District in New-York City; authorzing the Manhattan Railway Company to construct an
underground railway in New-York; and providing for
the transfer of unclained and surplus funds in Savings
Banks to the custody of the State.

The Judiciary Committee was instructed to report a
general bill to incorporate cities.

A resolution calling on the State Engineer and Surveyer for a statement in regar to railroads failing to re-

A resolution calling on the State Engineer and Surveyor for a statement in regar to railroads failing to report in accordance with the law was tabled.

After some discussion, the Ealiroad Committee was discharged from the further discussion of the bill relative to the Platesburg and Whitehall Railroad steam ferry at Theonderoga, and it was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. Adjourned to Monday exempts.

A REVOLUTIONARY SENATE.

The Indiana Senate, says an exchange, has been the scene of one of the most singular complications that ever took place in American politics. On the first day of the session, one or two of the Rupublican members being absent, and the members elect being politically tied, the Democrats took the opportunity to object to Mr. Burson, as Republican Senator elect, who presented credentials in entirely regular form. The Lieutenant-Governor declared that Mr. Burson must be sworn, but an aspecial was taken, and the temperary Democratic majority carried it against the decision of the chair. When the misentee Republicans tardily arrived, they found themselves in a minority. The Lieutenant-Governor would not recognize the validity of the vote of the Senate refusing the oath of office to Mr. Burson, and that gentleman was sworn in. Ever since the vote referred to the majority of the Senate have refused him participation in the votes of the body, but Gov. Cumback has with equal persistency recognized his rights as a member. The process, which is repeated several times a day, is something as follows: The yeas and Nays are called, and Mr. Burson's mame is omitted. A Republican member tises and calls the attention of the Chair to the fact of the omission, and Gov. Cumback directs the Secretary to call Mr. Burson's name. Thereupon mother member, a Democrat, takes the floor and raises the point of order that Mr. Burson's have the floor and raises the point of order that Mr. Burson is not a member of the Senate. The Chair overrules the point, but on an appeal the Democrats overrule the Chair, and Mr. Burson's mame is not called. The Secretary was chosen by the "revolutionary majority," as the Democrats are not inappropriately styled, and is of course willing to obey them. Democrats took the opportunity to object to Mr. Burson

POLITICAL NOTES.

It is announced that Gov. Haight of California will not be a candidate for reclection.

The IId Assembly District Union Republiean Association calls for the removal of Collector Mur-

The IIId Assembly District Grant Club last evening elected the following delegates to the Central Grant Club: George W. Oimstead, Robert McManus, and

The Republicans of the Hd Assembly District last evening organized a Grant Campaign Club, and elected the following officers: President, Patrick Mack; Vice-Presidents, Owen O'Connell, Joseph Flood; Secretaries, M. F. Porter, Michael Castello; Treasurer, H. G.

E The German Republican General Committee organized last evening for 1871 by electing the following officers: President, Sigisimund Kaufmann; Vice-Presidents, William Gellman and E. C. Koerner; Secretaries, Gustave Beyerling and Leopold Weil; Treasurer, Frederick Kilian.

The Young Democracy of Scott County, Kentucky, are on the war path, Ku-Kluxing inoffensive negroes. One day last week, says The Indianapolis Journal, a select party of these gentlemen had a grand nexro hunt, killing three and wounding three more. The colored men had the impudence to defend themselves, and one

The Frankfort Yeoman thinks the time has come for Kentucky to amend her laws so as to admit negro testimony in her courts. The Louisville Courier-Journal has been of the same opinion for some time. The daily observation of every man," says the first-ness, we trust, will be appreciated.

named paper, "is constantly bringing to his mind in-stances in which society suffers from inability to use the best evidence in the establishment of justice."

The VIth Assembly District Grant Club, Henry A. Smith in the chair, adopted resolutions last evening indorsing the administration of Gen. Grant, and pledging themselves to support him as the Republican standard-bearer in 1872. The following were elected delegates to the Central Grant Club: Henry A. Smith, Encas Elliot, Daniel F. Crowley, James O. Ellery, Wm. C. Coles, David P. Smith, William O. Hara, Charles W. Little, James H. Anderson, John Simpson.

The Republicans of the XVIth Assembly District organized a Grant Club last evening, electing the following officers: President, Wm. H. Lawrence: Vice Presidents, Frank E. Howe, Isaac H. Bailey, Wm. Laimbeer; Secretaries, A. S. Bugbee, Andrew Wilson, William Tobin; Treasurer, M. Cregan; Delegates to the General Committee, John Lobdell, Wm. S. O'Brien, Wm. H. Hall, John Noa, Philip Reilly, Chas. E. Brahm, John Hamil-ton, James M. Thomson, jr., Michael Cregar, Jas. H. Lit-tle, Frank E. Howe, Isaac H. Bailey, William Laimbeer.

The Chicago Republican says the chagrin of The St. Louis Democrat over the election of Frank Blair to the Senate-on event which is but the natural result of its own political engineering-is strongly suggestive of its own political engineering—is strongly suggestive of a little story which Mr. Lincoln used to tell when he wanted to illustrate a marked case of parental repudiation. "It was that of Bill Reynolds's mare. This animal had just passed through the pains and perils of maternity, and was about to indulge its joys and its hopes, when, looking round, she beheld in her offspring the unsightly form of a mule colt. She pricked up her cars, ran off, and was never afterward seen or heard off; but her owner was heard to remark that she alone was to blame for it. We leave The Democrat to make the application."

THE DRAMA.

THE HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL. The final performances for the Holland Testinonial will take place at the Academy of Music, to-day and to-night, and at the French Theater next Wednesday evening. It is only needful, just now, that we direct the reader's attention to the really extraordinary programme of entertainment that will be offered, full particulars of which may be found in another column. Many eminent players, it will be observed, have proffered their services. The lyric stage is represented by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Signor Randolff, Mr. Alberto Lawrence, and Miss Emma Hewson. Mr. Colby will preside at the piano, as accompanist. Mr. J. M. Wehli will give a special and characteristic piano recital. Mr. A. Reiff, a very competent conductor, has volunteered to lead the orchestra. The dramatic stage is represented by Mr. Jefferson, Mr. E. L. Davenport, Miss Janauschek, Miss Glyn, Madam Marie Seebach, Mr. Charles Wheatleigh, Mr. William Davidge, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Conway, Mr. George L. Fox Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. Frederick Robinson, Mr. Sol Smith, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Mr. George Vandenhoff, Mr. T. E. Morris, Miss Effle Germon, Miss Blanche de Bar, Mr. Sidney Woollett, Miss Agnes Ethel, Mrs. E. L. Davenport, Mrs. Seymour, Mr. Anderson, and many others. We write the names from memory, and with no intent to rank them in any particular order. Their combination signifies a galaxy of genius and talent, of the highest order known to the clage. In the afternoon bill there are twelve features, every one of which is good, and several of which are unique and novel. In the evening bill there are eight features, of signal and remarkable merit. Mr. Jefferson in farce will undoubtedly prove a real luxury. Miss Agnes Ethel, as Ophelia, cannot fail to embody spiritual leveliness. Miss Glyn makes, on this occasion, her first appearance on the regular stage in America. Mr. and Mrs. Williams act in one of their bright farces; and Mr. and Mrs. Conway will assuredly be welcomed by many old admirers, in the picturesque scene from "Ingomar." It has been found impossible to use the services of even a third of the artists who volunteered to act or sing for this testimonial. Mr. William Creswick, the distinguished English actor, generously proffered his aid, but no suitable place could be found for him, so that our public loses, temporarily, an opportunity to make acquaintance with the art of one of the most popular of foreign players. Many others might be mentioned, but the time for telling the whole story of the benefit has not yet come, and we forbear to linger on particulars at present. Enough to say that the entire dramatic profession has manifested, throughout this movement, a respect for itself and a hearty earnestness that do it honor and that cannot fail to lift it to higher rank in the public mind.-At the last performance for the Holland Testimonial, which is appointed for Wednesday next at the French Theater, it is anticipated that Mr. Fechter-who has kindly volunteered to play-will appear as Claude Melnotte, and that Miss Lectereq will personate Pauline .- It may now be confidently stated that the result of the Holland Testimonial satisfies and surpasser

the most sanguine expectation of the Committee, THE POOR PLAYER AT THE GATE. Written and spoken for the Holland Testimonial at Wallack's, the Fifth-ave., Nible's Theater, and the Academy of Music, by Gronge

ANDENHOFF. Wisely good Uncle Toby said, " If here, below, the right we do, Twill ne'er be ask'd of us above,

What coat we wore, red, black, or blue." At Heaven's high Chancery gracious deeds Shall count before professions, And humble virtues, clad in weeds, Shall rank o'er rich possessions.

So the poor player's motley garb, If truth and worth adorn it, May pass unchallenged through the gate, Tho' churis and bigots scorn it.

The Lord of love, the world's great Light Made Publicans his care, And Pharisees alone demurred

That such His gits should share. But still He held his gracious way Soothing the humblest mourner,

Nor ever bade one sinner seek For comfort " round the corner." The woman that in sin was ta'en. Bowed down with guilt and shame,

Found pity in that breast divine That knew no taint of blame. The Pharisces all gathered round To taunt, revile, and stone her, He bade her " go and sin no more ;"

His mercy would atone her.

THE WATER WE DRINK.

LECTURE BY PROF. C. F. CHANDLER BEFORE THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE. The fourth of this Winter's course of Scientific Lectures before the American Institute was delivered last night at the Academy of Music by Prof. C. F. Chandler of Columbia College, on "Water." A large udience was present. The lecturer was introduced by Judge C. P. Daly, who announced that the fifth lecture would be delivered on Friday evening next by J. E. His gard—subject: "Tides and Tidal Currents, and their Effects upon Harbors." Prof. Chandler said:

LECTURE OF PROF. CHANDLER. Water is the sole product of the combustion of hydre gen. The Hindoos and the Egyptians considered water the element from which all bodies are formed. Among the Greeks, 600 years before Christ, the opinion was de fended that water was the first and fontal element of all matter. Aristotle regarded it as one of the four primal elements, and this idea prevailed for more than a thousand years, and the four elements—fire, air, earth, and water-were supposed to be material from which and water—were supposed to be material from which all matter was formed. It was supposed, however, that these four elements were to a certain extent mutually convertible, and there were certain facts which made this appear very possible at that date. Heat converted water into steam, which to the ancients was equivalent to air; and the frequent evaporation of water from glass vessels seemed to convert the water water from glass vessels seemed to convert the water into earth, so the four elements were mutually converted water when it exists in the proportion only two grains to the gallon. Certain waters in almost water from glass vessels seemed to convert the water water from glass vessels seemed to convert the water water from glass vessels seemed to convert the water water from glass vessels seemed to convert the water water from glass vessels seemed to convert the water water from glass vessels seemed to convert the water water from glass vessels seemed to convert the water water from glass vessels seemed to convert the water water from glass vessels seemed to convert the water water from glass vessels seemed to convert the water water from glass vessels seemed to convert the water water from glass vessels seemed to convert the water water from glass vessels seemed to from the quantity of lime or magnesia vater renders it unfit for cooking. For the quality, it is found to be an advanta to have I a small quantity of lime in the water water from glass vessels seemed to convert the water from glass vessels seemed to convert the water water from glass vessels seemed to convert the water water from glass vessels seemed to convert the water from glass vessels seemed to convert from glass vessels seemed to convert from glass vessels seemed Lavoisier, the French chemist, applied the balance to the solution of the problem. It had, however, been evaporated there remained behind a small quantity of earthy matter. If the water was poured back and distilled a second time the quantity of earthy matter increased; so the third time, and this continued until the distillation was complete. Lavoiser provided him self with an alembic which was hermetically scaled, and into this he introduced three pounds of water. He repeated the distillation for a long time, and found that at the end of the operation he had 20 drams of mineral water; but he found that the alembic and the water had the same weight as before. On opening the apparatus he discovered that he had not lost any of the water, but the alembic had lost the 20 drams. Schele, a Swedish Chemist, amalyzed the earthy matter left, and proved it to be of the same material as the glass. On repeating the experiment of evaporating water from a silver vessel no earthy matter was produced; so it was clearly proved that the earthy matter cane from the vessel and not from the water.

siver vesset an earthy matter was promoved; soft was clearly proved that the earthy matter came from the vessel and not from the water.

The discovery of the composition of water is one of the greatest triumphs of inductive genius. The application of the balance to the chemical investigation, in the hands of Lavoisier, hald the foundation of the present system, not simply of chemistry, but the sciences based on it—geology, mineralogy, physiology, and medicine. Cavendish proved water to be composed of oxygen and hydrogen combined. One of the pretitest experiments to illustrate the composition of water is its decomposition. [The lecturer here introduced several beautiful experiments to illustrate the peculiar properties of oxygen with regard to combustion.] Oxygen is the clement which plays the most important function in nature. Oxygen is the predominating element in nature, and the crust of the earth is simply composed of burnt metals. They have all united with an excess of oxygen forming oxydes, and there remains now an excess of oxygen forming oxydes, and there remains now an excess of oxygen forming oxydes, and there remains now an excess of oxygen forming oxydes, and there remains now an excess of oxygen forming oxydes, and there remains now an excess of oxygen forming oxydes, and there remains now an excess of oxygen in the atmosphere. Water is the most important and remarkable of all compounds. It covers three-fourths of the carth's surface, in the form of oceans, lakes, rivers, snow, and ice. As vapor, it is ever present in the atmosphere. It occurs in animals, the blood containing 79 per cent, and the muscles 75 per cent. In fact, a human body is three-fourths water. Plants contain from 20 to 80 or 99 per cent. None of the sold rocks are free from it, and some of them—as gypsain—contain 20 per cent. At 212° Fahrenbeit water bolds, possing off in haman body is three-fourths water. Plants contain from 20 to 80 or 20 per cent. None of the solid rocks are free from it, and some of them—as gypsum—contain 20 per cent. At 212° Fahrenheit water boils, passing off in the form of vapor, but it evaporates at all temperatures. Water has a great capacity for heat. A cubic mile of water in cooling one degree warms a,ofe cubic miles of atmospheric air to an equal extent, and a cubic yard of ice in meiting cools 1,000 cubic yards of air from 50 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit. We have water playing the part of an acid, in combination with a strong base. It is in the condition of acid that it attacks the quick line and slakes it. We have the water again occurring in the form of watery crystallization, in solid substances, which assume a crystallization, in solid substances, which assume a crystallization, in solid substances, which assume a solvent, in which case it exerts a weak affinity for the substances involved. The water discovers not only waters but gases; in fact it is a universal solvent. Natural waters are never pure, owing to solvent properties. Atmospheric waters, the snow, the dew, the fog, take up certain impurities before they reach the carth. They absorb a certain pertion of oxygen and nitrogen, they wash out the dust fleating in the atmosphere, and near the seashore the waters contain common solt. In some cases we find sulphuric acid, and in others ammonia.

Terrestrial waters are still more impure. When the water reaches the surface it is absorbed by the porous The character of a spring will depend upon the strats through which the water has percolated. common wells are simply holes dag down through the strata. Water takes the character of the earth through common wells are simply holes dug down through the strata. Water takes the character of the earth through which it has passed. The earth's crust consists of strata, different kinds of rock, sandstone, limestone, and slate. Some of these are parons, others are impervious to water, so that we may have in different points many different kinds of water occurring in as many different kinds of water occurring in a strain well we may come across water characterized by salt. At a still greater depth we may meet water which is squite pure. The artestan well is simply a boring made down through these different strata to reach water of a desired quality. One of the most celebrated of these wells is at Grenelle, Paris, 1,600 feet, or a third of a mile in depth. As the water which rises in this well has its scarce at a remote distance, where the porous strata which bring it are more elevated, the water rises so feet above the surface. The yield in that well is 30 cubic feet per minute. The temperature is \$20 Fahrenbeit. The despest well in Europe—at Rochefort—has a depth of 2,276 feet, or more than one half mile. At Louis, ville, Ky., a well has been bored 2,086 feet deep, and another at Charleston, S. C., 1,250 feet deep. Both of these wells bring mineral water. Attempts have been made to obtain fresh water by boring in some of our Western States. In Columbus, O., a well was bored 2,275 feet deep, but no water would come to the surface. At St. Louis, the deepest artesian well that has ever been hored was 3,881 feet, or nearly two-thirds of a mile. It was a failure, however, as the water obtained would not rise to the surface. In many other localities these wells have been exceedingly successful. In cases on the desert they have added greatly to the fertility. In Algiers and other localities they h

Channels.

Owing to the solvent power of water, spring and well waters always contain more or less mineral matter. Where the rocks are chiefly composed of silicious minerals, we have very little impurity. In New-England, the waters generally contain nearly three or four grains of impurity to the gallon.

WHAT WATER CONTAINS.

from the decay of vegetables, and certain gases, oxygen and nitrogen-in other words, air; but the air which is lissolved in water is richer in oxygen than the atmosphere. This seems to be a wonderful provision of na-

To taunt, rowhs, and dozen her,
He hashed we'n go and sit no more;
His most we'n soull the widow's con,
His most we'n actual the widow's construction of the widow's contract.

His beston the paint we'n actual the widow's contract.

The state of the widow's contract.

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The state of

contains large quantities of chloride of calcium and magnesium. There is through the Valley of Saratoga a break in the strata. Below the surface of the earth, many hundred feet, is a porous layer of sandstone. This comes to the surface further north, where it receives pure atmospheric air, and this passing down through the sandstone dissolves the saline matter, takes up the carbonic acid, and comes up through the earth.

PURIFICATION. Where water is used for washing, as in woolen mills, in dycing, &c., it is extremely important that it should be comparatively pure. Various methods have been resorted to for its purification. [The speaker here exhibited a filter, which he said was now coming into use, in which a sponge is made to do the work.] For domestic purposes the water of hill-sides is always the best. Wells are objectionable, as they serve to collect what soaks from the soil, and in these waters nitric acid and described waters. lect what soaks from the soil, and in these waters intro-acid and decomposed animal substances are almost always found. It is found that the waters of artesian wells contain no oxygen. To make these waters useful they must be brought into contact with the air. River and take waters are preferable for city supplies. As to the characteristics of good water, first, it should be of a low temperature, not over 48 or 50 degrees; it should be free from taste except, perhaps, a slight saline taste, and a slight pun-gency from the presence of carbonic acid. Trans-parency is not so important, as water may be considerably colored, and yet be free from injurious in-gredients. It is not so much the quantity of impurity as into earth; so the four elements were mutually convertible. And this idea of the conversion of water into earth prevailed until about 1770, just 100 years ago, when

known that when water was placed in a retort and evaporated there remained behind a small quantity our great safeguards. Many lives have been saved by the action of vegetation destroying decomposing animat substances. Soakage from the neighboring dwellings adds organic matter to the water, which has germs of disease. Analysis hardly detects it. Sudden outbreaks of dysentery are produced by this cause. Before New York was supplied with Croton water, it was visited by epidemics believed to have been caused by defilement of the wells then in use. Cholera, although it does not originate from this cause, is chiefly disseminated by impure supplies of water. During times of its prevalence it has been noticed that where tresh water is abundant no deaths of any consequence occur.

The evil from which we are most likely to suffer is from impregnation of the water from lead. There is hardly any kind of water but has some effect upon lead. Pure distilled water attacks it rapidly, water containing some lime salts attack it less rapidly. When Croton water was first introduced, owing to the aqueducts being freshly built, the water was much more impure than at present, and it was then noticed that it had but little effect upon lead, but as the water becomes purer we are in more danger of its contamination. Several other materials have been suggested as a substitute for lead pipe. The objection to galvanized from is that it is less easily introduced and that water, in these pipes is sometimes contaminated with oxide of iron. This is not injurious but disagreeable. Glass pipe has been suggested, but the incarvenience of introducing it is a serious objection. The best pipe that I am familiar with is that made of tips, arrounded with lead, the water being entirely protected from the lead. the action of vegetation destroying decomposing animal

Gen. MacMahon is said to feel confident that

Louis Napoleon will be restored to the French throne. Lord John Hervey, who is now in the city, likely to return to England about the 1st of February. Auerbach and Spielhagen, the popular Geran novelists, are said to be private soldiers in the

The house in which Napoleon Bonaparte was born at Ajacelo, in 1769, is still standing, and is one of the best in Corsica.

Prince Humbert is to make a voyage around the world next Spring, passing through this country before returning to Italy. Gen. Uhrich is said to be still suffering

from the mortification of having been com-surrender Strasbourg. In Ghent the house in which Charles V. first saw the light, in 1800, is still pointed out, though its au-thenticity is questioned by tourists of a skeptical turn.

A Welshman of most wonderful lineage, he bore a name of 19 syllables, died in Anglesca of portification because no one could address him properly. The young King of Greece is addicted to

croquet; but his medical advisers have ordered thim to ndon it on account of the danger of cerebral excite-In London a number of wealthy men died

during the past year of softening of the brain. In New-York the wealthy men are more in danger from hardening of the heart. In Pisa recently an aged Italian, who died in extreme poverty, had collected a library worth fully \$10,000. Among his books are a number of Aidine and

An adventuress from Paris who calls herself the grand-daughter of the first Napoleon, has been cre ating a sensation in Vienna by her beauty and showy

A number of the Parisian littérateurs talk of residing in St. Petersburg after the war is over, unless the Germans are driven out of France—a probability by

Obituary notices are often unconsciously satirical, as in this, written of an old citizen of Nashville: He was a most exemplary citizen and Christian. He had been four times married, and died in perfect resig-

The wife of a littérateur in the city thinks it very nice to have an author for a husband. Whenever she feels restless he reads her something he has writ-ten, and in a few minutes she is in a profound and re-

Near Seneca Falls in this State one George Harper made seven attempts to commit suicide, and failing in all of them, he went to Waterloo and got mar-ried. He must regard wedlock as the last refuge of desperate minds.

During the absence of Frederick Douglass one of the Secretaries of the San Domingo Commission, his paper, The New National Era, will be conducted under the supervision of his son, Mr. Lewis Hayden Douglass. Another son, Mr. Charles Remond Douglass, has gone with his father as a correspondent of the paper.

In Galveston, Texas, there are three newspaper men named Jones who are constantly getting into trouble on each fother's account. Week before last one of them was assumited in the street for writing an abusive article he had never seen. And a few days before, the wrong Jones was accused of deserting his second wife, though he had never been married. The three Joneses threaten, after the Milesian fashion, to exterminate each other to establish their identity.

yet he thanked God that there were a large number of noble-minded women who responded heart and hand to enterprises such as this.

OBITUARY.

MARSHAL RANDON. Marshal Randon, who died yesterday, aged 76, served in the First Napoleon's last campaigns it Russia, Saxony, and France. He commanded the batal lion which went from Grenoble to oppose the advance of Napoleon on his return from Elba, and answered the Napoleon on his return from Elba, and answered the Emperor's memorable words: "If any one of you desire to fire upon his Emperor, behold him here!" by calling upon the soldiers to fire. They, however, not only refused, but many of them presented their pieces at Randon, who turned his horse's head and effected his escape. After the revolution of 1830 he went to Africa, and served in the principal campaigns down to 1843. During the period of the Republic and Empire he was successively Governor of Algeria, Minister of War, and Senator. He also took part in the Halian campaign.

GENERAL NOTES.

A recent census showed that in a number of Virginia towns the first families outnumbered the actual population by several hundreds. This must be twing to the advanced movement of the South.

Earl Derby, in delivering the prizes to the pupils of the Liverpool College, on the 23d ult., ob-served: "Though it may be, in a community like this, considered by some to be a heterodox view, I will say that it often appears to me in the present day that we are a little too apt in all classes to look upon ourselves as are a little too apt in all classes to look upon ourselves as mere machines for what is called 'getting on,' and to forget that there are in every human being many faculties which cannot be employed, and many wants which cannot be satisfied, by that occupation. I have not a word to utter against strenous devotion to business while you are at it. But one of the wisest and most thoroughly cultivated men whom I ever knew retired before the age of 50 from a profession in which he was making an enormous income, because, he said, he had got as much as he or anyhody belonging to him cauld want, and he did not see why he should sacrifice the rest of his life to money-getting. Some people thought him very foolish. I did not. And I believe that the gentleman of whom I speak never once repented his decision."

Another American sculptor has won plaudits

Another American sculptor has won plaudits from European critics. Massachusetts sent out a young New-Englandar named Gould to model and have cut in ecuting this commission. Mr. Gould has been also using his imagination somewhat, and has produced, among other things, what The London Timer's Florentine correartist, and The Times letter-writter thus describes it. "A graceful female figure, light and ethereal-looking, stands erect, yet bending slightly forward, as if about to fly; while her robes, bound by a starry baidrie round her waist, are waving in most graceful folds behind her, as she gazes with carnest look in the direction from which the wind is supposed to be blowing. The design is unique, while the beauty of the whole figure is charming." This seems to be an American subject, treated in an original manner by an American artist, and we are glad to learn that it is coming to grace the rooms of an American gentleman.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, in the following paragraph, makes an open confession of the real dif-ference between the two great political parties of the day. It reminds us of the candor of the late Mike Walsh, who said the grogshops were the chief nurseries of Demeeracy: "The great instrumentality through which Radicalism attains place and power is Mind, with a little assistance from Money; the great instrumentality through which Democracy altains the same ends is Ig-norance. Wherever Radicalism prevaits, there Learning litts her classic head, and from her ambrosial locks scat-ters intellectual light and loveliness abroad; wherever Democracy obtains a foothold, there Ignorance crecks her shrines and her altars, before which her blind and ragged votaries prostrate themselves in the dust and sing peans in her praise. It is not strange, then, that the Democrat who is true to his principles and his party never approaches a school-house without instinctively feeling in his pockets to see if he has such a thing about him as a bex of matches or a can of nitro-glycerine. It is to the Democratic party the English poet refers when he tells us that where ignorance is blus it is folly to be wise." Which of these pictures is most attractive Every American citizen can take his choice.

On Jan. 2, at the annual general meeting of the contributors to the Eoyal Infirmary at Edinburgh, the Lord Provost in the chair, the question of the med-ical education of women came under discussion, and Miss Jex-Blake asked permission to "say a few words." Miss Jex-Blake asked permission to "say a few words."

She accordingly delivered an eloquent address, in which
she recounted the difficulties with which the female
medical students had to contend in that city; and in the
course of her observations, if we may judge from the
effect they produced, seems to have made some pecuitarly telling hits. What, for instance, can be more admirable than the followings!

When lifet came to Edinburgh (said Miss Jer-Blake), nearly tworears ago, I made it my business to call on most of the professors and
leading medical men. I was received (with very few exceptions) with the
utmost jersonal contest, though, of course, sometimes with disagrement from my own views. But there were exceptions. I called to Prof.
Layrock. It left his bosse in perfect agreement with him on one point,
and only one-that no woman who respected herself had better enter into

THE LEASING OF THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROADS. The negotiations for the leasing of the United Railroads of New-Jersey to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company are proceeding as rapidly as the magnitude of the operation will permit. The first practical movement in the matter was the offer made by the Pennsylvania Company to lease the Jersey roads for 1999 years for ten per cent, clear of tax, on the capital stock, recognizing all the contracts and responsibilities of the United Companies. At a meeting of the officers of the latter corporation, in Trenton, this week, the proposal received much attention, but it is generally understood that no final understanding was arrived at. The Committees were, however, instructed to obtain more details by continuing negotiations, or otherwise. The acceptance of the lease will require additional legislation, besides the approval of the representatives of two-thirds of the par value of the stock. The "Joint Companies" comprise the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroads, while the "United Companies" include the New-Jersey Railroad. These Companies are individual organizations, but they have a voice in the management and affairs of each nutually. The value of the entire property, exclusive of the right of way, is estimated at \$6,00,000. The Delaware and Raritan Canal is 65 miles in length. The total canal and railroad lines owned and leased by the "United Companies" are 644 miles long. The rolling stock of the United Companies are fairned and leased by the "United Companies are 644 miles long. The rolling stock of the United Companies comprise 128 locomotives, 1,323 cars, 33 steamboats, and 150 others. the Pennsylvania Company to lease the Jersey roads for

S UCCESSFUL BURGLARIES-A JEWELER'S ESTAB LISHMENT A AND FURNISHING STORE RIFLED. Burglars, on Thursday night, broke into the premises of Kuhn & Dorflinger, manufacturers of jew-elry, on the fifth floor of No. 150 Fulton-st., and, by the aid of wedges and gunpowder, opened two large iron safes, and obtained over \$10,000 worth of jewelry, and succeeded in getting away with their plunder without attracting attention.

attracting attention.

On the same night another party of burglars removed the lock from the basement door of the premises on the north-west corner of Sixth-ave, and Twenty-third-st., placed a new lock on the door and secured it, so that when it was tried by the police there was no indication that the house had been entered. The thieves cut a hole through the floor above into the furnishing store of Robert Morton, and in a short time placed in bags and removed to a carriage in waiting near by over \$15,000 worth of silk scarfs, men's underwear, and other articles. In this case, too, the thieves escaped with their plander, and no trace of them has yet been found.

A'ROCKY MOUNTAIN CANAL. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: As this is the era of ship canals, per-

haps one that would make a communication by water from the Atlantic to the Pacific may be worth consideration. A ship canal from the Missouri River to the Salme and Columbia Rivers, will require about eighty-five miles of canal and about four locks. The Rocky Mountain ascent in that neighborhood is very gradual. When travelers are on the summit they do not realize that they are on an elevation until told that it is the highest land in the pass. The canal would require locks around the Great Falls of the Missouri. Above the Falls the river is deep and broad for about 250 miles, near where the Wisdom River flows into the Missouri. The most direct route for a canal is from Horse Prairie Creek to, the Salmon River, which is deep and broad, and down the Columbia to Rocktand Falls, where a lock would be needed. Then there would be one anobstructed water-coarse from St. Louis to the Pacific Coast. This would open our northern territory to civilization through Dakota, Mongaian, (daho, and Oregon.

Euchester, Jan. 12, 1871.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. .The paper-mill of Louis Schneider, at Hamil-

ton, Ohio, was partly destroyed by the yesterlay.

S. M. Tuck & Co.'s steam hosiery mill at Lake Village, N. H. was burned yesterlay. Loss, \$3,500. Insured.

....The flour mill of Fink & Naise at More, Ill., was burned on Wednesday. Loss, \$20,000. Insurance, \$11,000. ...John L. Cushman, aged 37, formerly a clergy-man in Portlant, Me., hung himself yesterlay. He had been slightly

... Lamar Ayres is under arrest in Elmira, N. Y. this city. The indorsement is pronounced a forgery.
....H. C. Fredricksen, Treasurer of Deer Lodge

William Barrett, a retired tobacco merchant, age 34, and one of the wealtheast citizens of Richmond, Va. to death, yesterday, by his dressing gown taking fire, while

Thursday, and Henry White, James Blake, and James Simpson, note burglars, were released. It is supposed that other members of their made the raid.

... A destructive fire occurred in Troy, on Thurs-

Richard Ficken of Harrisburg, Penn., who

seriously wounded a boy for ringing his door-hell on hast "All-Hallo Reg." has been paridoned by Gov. Genzy. Picker having 1 #20,000 to the father of the woonded list for the injurid ectived. Picken gave buil in #12,000 for his appearance to answer, subsequently field from justice. This narrion will probably release hall, though it is contended that the Governor has no right to pur Picken, as he has not been convicted of erims.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 19—11;30 a. m.—Consols opened at 924 for the account. American securities quiet; (f. 8. Presilez, 904; 1875, 30]; 1875, 30]; Ten-Forties, 39, ric Railway shares, 19; Illinois Centrals, 110; Atlantic and

Eric Railway shares, 19; Illinois Centrals, 110; Atlantic and Great Western, 28;
Liverroot, Jan. 19.—11;30 a. m.—Cotton opened dull at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 7;d.; Middling Orleans, 8;d. Cora, 33;
49; quarter for New.
Lovnow, Jan. 19.—2 p. m.—Cousels, 32; for money and the account. Lovnow, Jan. 19.—2 p. m.—Cousels, 32; for money and the account. American securities quiet and unchanges, 80c.ks.—Eric, 19; g.Illnois Central, 110; Atlantic and Great Western, 32;
Liverroot, Jan. 19.—4;29 p. m.—Cotton coeier and dull; sales, 12,000 hules, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Breadstaffs from Lovnow, Jan. 19.—4;39 p. m.—Cotton coeier and dull; sales, 12,000 hules, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Breadstaffs from Lovnow, Jan. 19.—4;39 p. m.—Cotton coeier and dull; sales, 12,000 kley; 1977, 193; Ten-Forttes, 83; Stocks—Brie cassier, 19; Illinois Central, 110; Atlantic and Great Western, 23.
Liverroot, Jan. 19.—4;30 p. m.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Midling Uplands, on spot. 34; to arrive, 828;6; Refined Perroleum conier at 10.
Liveroot, Jan. 19.—4;30 p. m.—Tallow, 45:3344;6. Calcutts Linaed, 30; 4230;3.
Liveroot, Jan. 19.—4;30 p. m.—Tallow, 45:3344;6. Calcutts Linaed, 30; 4230;3.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The amount of builton in the vanits of the Bank of England has decreased during the week 2 181,600. DOMESTIC MARKETS.

St. Louis, Jan. 20.—Cotton dell and nominal. Plour—Low grades cearce and wanted, held bloker (Toboles Superime Winter, \$4.000\$\$\$4.200; Extra Winter, \$4.000\$\$\$5.10. Wheat quet; No. 2 Red Winter, \$4.000\$\$\$6.000 form firm at \$4.500\$\$\$6.000 for Mired, in bulk. Once Sum at \$6.000\$\$\$che for acked. Rec firm at \$5.0005\$\$\$6. Highwines steady at \$80. Tobolesco unhoused. Provisions heavy, Land dull. Hops lower at \$6.2500\$\$\$7.124. attle dull at \$2.5000\$\$\$6. Receipts—2.200 bbls. Plour, 2,500 base. Mileways at large l

Cattle dull at \$2.56x\$6. Receipts—2,200 bbis. Foor. 2,200 bbis.
Milwaqaxas, Jan. 29.—Piour steady at \$5.50. Wheat steady and advanced \$4.10.1 lbiswates, \$4.125. No. 2 do., \$4.123. Obts nominal. Corn advancing; No. 2 dbirsk, 50c. kpc fru; No. 1, at 56c. lbiswer, at 60c. No. 1 dbirsk, 50c. kpc fru; No. 1, at 56c. lbirsk; fru; No. 1, at 56c. lbirsk; Milwas, 50c. kpc fru; No. 1, at 56c. lbirsk; Milwas, 50c. kpc fru; No. 1, at 56c. lbirsk; Milwas, 50c. kpc fru; No. 1, at 56c. lbirsk; Milwas, 50c. kpc fru; No. 1, at 56c. lbirsk; Milwas, 50c. kpc fru; No. 1, at 56c. lbirsk; No. 1, at 56c. lbirsk;

Wedding and Visiting Cards, Initial Stamping Note Paper

MARRIED.

CHRISTIE—JAMESON—On Wolneslay, Jan. 18, at the residence of the heids, by the Rev. S. D. Barchard, D. D., Henry H. Christle to Sadie E. Jameson, all of this city. No cards. COMFORT—MANNING—In Norwich, Conn., Jan. 19, by Rev. Daciel Merrinan, Prof. 6, F. Comfort of New-York, and hiss Anna A. Man-mer, M. D., of Norwich, Conn. No cards.

HINK—WILLIAMSON—At Bristol, Penn., on Thursday, Jan. 19, 1871, by the Rev. S. P. Chase, Mr. Eugene Rink to Miss Cura R., dangites of John G. Williamson, esq. No cards.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

ALLEN—On Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1971, Charles G. Allen, jr.
His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his latter, C. G. Allen, Red Bank, N. J., on Saturday, Jun. 21, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

at 2 o'clock p. m.

BELL.—Miss Margaret Bell, Jan. 19, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 117 Foreyth-st., on Saturday, 21st frest, at 1 o'clock p. m. residence, No. 117 Forsylla-St., of Sandardy, 218 feb., 218 Bull DEN.—Sanddenly, on Thursday, 19th inst., at Woodside, Troy, N. Y., Henry Budden, in the 99th year of his age.
Friends of the family are respectfully insided to attend the funeral erryicon at the Woodside Presbyterian Church, Troy, on Monday, 23d inst. at 11 o'clock a. m., without further notice.

PROST—In Havana. Curs., on Thursday, Jan. 12. of consumption, A P., wife of L. W. Press of Yonkers, N. Y., aged 22 years. Funeral on Naturday, the 21st test, at 1 o'clock p. m., from her late theme. Palaside-avec, Yonkers, N. Y. H. R. ik. R. train leaves T test-set, depot at 12 m., on arrival of which carriages will be writing.

HAGADORN-On Priday morning, Jan. 20, John Hagadorn, in the 636 your of his age.

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HANAWAY—On Wolnesday, Jan. 18, Jonas Hanaway, aged 84 years Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the fluored Saturday, Jan. 21, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, 405 W Thray-third-st.

Thray-thrid st.

IRELAND—On Wednestry, the lifth linet, at her late residence, See Wednestry, the lifth linet, at her late residence, Bridge-port, Conn. Sophia, widow of the late Joseph Ireland of this ofty, in the 188th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, William H. and Joseph N. Ireland. are respectfully invited to attend her fuseral at the Moravina Chunch, corner Letington-ave, and Thartiethest, on Sabriday, Jun. 21, at 12 or check in., precisely. Her remains will be interred in the Second-st. Cemetery.

LABERINGE—At Bayade, Plashing, L. L., Thursday morning, Jan. 19, Wim R. Learence, aged 57 years.

Relatives and frends of the family are invited to attend the foneral from his late-iresidence, on Saturday, at 114 a. m. Carriages will be in waiting at the Bayade Sation, Floathing and N. S. Rattread, on the arrival of the 164 trait from Hunter's Point.

MOSSE_Is this city at No. 115 East Thirteenthest. on Timestry 17th.

MORSE-In this city, at No. 315 Kast Thirteenth-et, on Toustry, 17th inst., Sarah Menell, wife of Edward S. Morse, dangter of Wilham Anderson, in the 20th way of her set. Amberson, in the Sith year of her age.

Leiauves and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from

St. George's Church, on Saturday, at II a. m. St. George's Church, on Saturday, at 11 a. m.

MOFFAT—In Broothyn, Thursday, Jun. 19, Henrietta C., wife of John
J. Moffat, and daughter of the late Elibah Snethen of Now-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral

min her late residence, 24 Fourth-place, Sudday affernoon, at 1

o'clock.

MYKRS—At Schenectady, on the 20th inst., Mordecal Myers, in the 35th
year of his age.

year of his age. Notice of fineral hereafter. MONTGOMERY—On Thursday morning, Jan. 19, at Germanton Penn., Oswald Cratherne Montgomery, son of the late John C. Mo gomery, and brother of the Rev. H. E. Mongomery, in the 43th year

his age.

MORHON—At No. 53 West Thirty-dith-st, early in the morning of the
lith inst., Mary C. E. Morison.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the
Church of the Incarnation, cor. Madison-are, and Thirty-dith-st, on
Moulay, 23d inst., at 1½ p. m.

RICKETTS—At Montriair, N. J., Friday, Jan. 20, Panule E., wife of Geor, R. A. Reketts, Jr. and daughter of the late Wm. R. Stowe. Notice of funeral bereafter. Notice of funeral hereafter.

STEVENS—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 20, 1071. Kphraim Stevens, in the 64th year of his age, late one of the Police Justices of the City of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late resistance, No. 158 Union-st.

No. 183 Union-st.
VAN WYCK-Suddenly, of heart disease, at his residence in Claverack,
Columbia Co., N. Y., on the morning of the 16th inst., Stephen M. Van
Wyck, in the 65th year of his age.
VAIL—In Philinfeld, N. J., on Fourth day morning, 16th inst., Stephen

VAIL.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Fourth day morning, 18th inst., Slephen, Vail, in the 7th year of his age.

Vail, in the 7th year of his age.

Foundal at his late residence, corner Center and Fourth st., at 1) and at Friends' Meeting-House, Peace-st., at 2 o'clock, Seventh day (Salanlay) afternoon. Trains bear foot Liberty-st., at 12m.

WEBB.—On Friday, Jan. 20, Chra, daughter of Chas. C. and S. P. Webb, aged 4 years, il months and 5 days.

Pomeral services at the residence of her parents, 428 West Twenty minth-st., on Natolay, the 22d, at 2 o'clock p. m.

WEED.—At Dariem, Conn., Thurshay, Jan. 19, Mary, wife of Benjamin Weed.

French and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Salanday, 21st.

WEED-At Barien, Conn., Thursiay, Jan. 23, mary, wire of Bengama.

Weed.

Frends and relatives are invited to attend the fineral on Saturdy, 21st, at 2 p. m. from the Proslyterian Church. Carriages will be ingwalting at the Noroton Station of the New Hora.

WILLISTON—On Priday, Jan. 20, 1271. Horace Sidney, only con of William S, and Elizabeth Williaton, aged 29 years.

The funeral will take place from the resistence of his parents, No. 27 Market-st., on Monday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock p. m. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

Special Notices

Republican State Committee, —At the request of the Special Committee, charged with the investigation of matters relating to the party organization to the City of New York, the meeting of the KEPUB-LICAN STATE COMMITTEE, heretelorize called for Thursday, Jan. 26, inst., is, hereby POSTPUNED for two weeks, and will be held at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, in New York, on THURSDAY, Peb. 9 next, at 13 o'clock, to receive and consider the report of the aforesaid Committee, and any other business which may be presented. ALONZO B. CORNELLA, Lockwood L. Dory, Secretary.

Fine Arts.

THE "DERBY COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS," cently on view at the Academy of Design, has been removed to our En-rged Rooms, CLINTON HALL, Asior-place and Eighth-st., where they ON EXHIBITION, FREE, DAY AND EVENING.

ON EXHIBITION, FIRE, DAY AND EVENT OF SAME.

IT (ENDAY and WEDNESDAY, Jsn. 24 and 25, at 75 o'clock p. m.

A number of important Paintings not yet seem by the public have been added to the Exhibition, and among thous the ward-encouncil of BIRTH OF VEXUS. by CABANEL.

SPECIAL.

In order to promote the convenience and comfort of buyers, we shall reserve a limited number of scats for their use at this sale. Application by letter, or personally, should be made at once.

LEAVITY, STREBERGH & Co.

Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for EUROPE during the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 21, 1871, will close at this Office on WEDNAS-BAY and THURNDAY at 12 o'clock in., and on SATURDAY at 11 a no DAY and THURNDAY at 12 o'clock in., and on SATURDAY at 11 a no DAY and THURNDAY at 12 o'clock in., and on SATURDAY at 11 a no DAY and THURNDAY at 12 o'clock in., and on SATURDAY at 11 a no DAY and THURNDAY at 12 o'clock in., and on SATURDAY at 11 a no DAY and THURNDAY at 12 o'clock in.

Animal Magnetiam and Electricity Successful in Circufu Disease. Signal success in Paralysis and Nervous Afactions. Dr. W M. L. FLEMING, No. 345 West Paralythairtet, New York. Disease of the Bingarands Bought and Society. Journal of these by GEO. C. Albible, 515 Brendway, under St. Nickolas Rose.